

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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## EDISON'S NEW INFANT.

An Artificial Baby Made to Walk, Talk and Play.

Electricity the Moving Cause—Object, to Supply the Wants of Childless Parents.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Macon, the correspondent of the Virginia City Chronicle, claims that he has seen the wonderful invention a description of which he sends his paper. His account runs as follows: Just prior to Mr. Edison's removal from Menlo Park to this city, he completed and successfully operated his mechanical baby. For some months past Mr. Edison has been devoting a portion of his time to the invention of this household requisite in order to meet the wants of those who are unfortunate in that which is written, "Thou shalt multiply and replenish the earth."

"It is not unfrequently the case," said Mr. Edison, "that the husband and wife are 'at home' to a select number of friends, and in that home where children are unknown, they are 'borrowed' from a neighbor, for, as you know, addressing a large number of goodly mothers present, 'no household is complete without the presence of a baby. It was with a view to meet the wants of this class of unfortunate wedded pairs that I set to work and completed what you see before you—a mechanical 'infant.'"

"There arises a question," continued Mr. G., "as to whether all persons would want the same sized baby—that is, as you see my smallest one there is my creeping baby—so I have overcome this obstacle by making two sizes, one to represent a baby nine months old, and the other, two years. Now," concluded Mr. Edison, "if you will all stand close to the wall and make the floor clear, I will show you what my little creeper can do."

Accordingly the floor was cleared and the little wax-faced midget was taken from its place on the table, and laid upon its back upon the floor. The battery wires connecting it were charged with a powerful current of electricity. All was quiet for a half minute, when the baby rolled over on its face and uttered a faint cry of "Mamma." Almost instantly it gathered itself up on its hands and knees and started to creep across the floor. Twice it raised itself up on one hand and rubbed its eyes, saying, "Mamma, mamma;" creeping a little further it stopped, buried its head very naturally in its arms on the floor and cried quite lustily. At this stage the mechanism reverses it and a chair was placed in front of it; very soon it slowly got upon its feet, placed its little hands on the seat of the chair and started, pushing it across the floor, laughing its infantile laugh with all the grace imaginable. Reaching the opposite side of the room it stopped, sat down and rolled over on the floor and apparently went to sleep. It was too natural and life-like, and it certainly was astounding to the spectators. There was momentary silence and the cries of "wonderful! wonderful!" broke from the lips of all present, and one goodly matron cried "hush, hush, you might wake the little sleeper."

After considerable talk was indulged in by those present, the floor was again cleared, and the "two-year-old" was taken, seated in a little chair, and the battery-wires connected. It was not long until it commenced its little pranks about the room. Its first duty seemed to be—after giving it the lettered blocks—that of sitting down on the floor and spelling its name, "A-l-v-a," out of the box. He did this nicely. After repeating the little prayer of "Now I lay me down to sleep," it jumped up and ran to the door and said "come in," after which it returned to the blocks, built a pyramid and then tumbled them over, laughing heartily and very naturally. A toy piano was placed before it, and after lowering a few chords, it lied in childish accents the Sunday-school song, "Jesus of Nazareth is passing by." It was then given a doll baby, and taking it motherlike in its little arms, it crossed the floor to a miniature cradle, and placing it beneath a little coverlet, it sang a sweet and plaintive lullaby, and to all intents and purposes, rocked the silent, china-headed thing to sleep. Shortly after this it gave a "yawn" and said "mamma, I'm sleepy," and laid down, and closing its little blue eyes, was seemingly lost in the revelry of childish dreams. The performances of "Alva" are truly wonderful and almost beyond the belief of even those who witnessed the evolutions. The machinery used to accomplish part of the work, is very simple, yet to some extent complicated. The power of speech is obtained by delicate membrane fissure tubes which act in unison with twelve sets of finely constructed reeds, the whole worked by the action of little bellows, operated by electricity and clock-works. The momentum of the body is formed by elevators and weights, propelled by spring power. When the machinery is put in motion and the electric fluid is sent into the figure, each part of its functions are operated just the same as the hands on a dial. It requires expertness to arrange each department accurately—as, placing the blocks the correct distance from the chair—knowing just the time to place the toy piano in front of it, etc.; all these can soon be learned after a few trials. Mr. Edison is highly pleased with his success. One great advantage in them you need no nurse, and only use them when in a baby humor. Mr. Edison has given a contract to one of our leading doll firms for 100 babies.

## FOOD FRAUDS.

Adulterations Found in "Pure" Tea, Coffee and Spices.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Prof. J. H. Long, of the Chicago Medical College, visited all the grocery shops on State street, between 12th and 20th, a short time since, and purchased at each a small parcel of cheap grade tea

and another of coffee, all of which he analyzed.

The tea in almost every case was adulterated, fully 10 per cent of it being wild rose and willow leaves, which, the professor says, are favorite material for adulteration, owing to their similarity to the tea leaf. The adulteration is done principally previous to the shipment of the tea, the wild rose and willow leaves being mixed in the chests along with the genuine article, so that by the time the consignment has reached the dealer it is pretty hard to detect the adulteration otherwise than by an elaborate analysis.

The adulteration of coffee takes place in the store of the retailer. It can only be done in the case of coffee being sold ready ground, as nothing has been found yet to resemble the genuine berry. The samples of ground coffee analyzed by Prof. Long were found, with very few exceptions, to contain a certain quota of chopped-up peas, the adulteration in each sample varying from 7 to 15 per cent.

Various kinds of spices came in for a share of Prof. Long's attention, and were found to be more or less adulterated. In ginger were discovered secretions of wheat flour, corn-meal, cayenne pepper, mustard husks, and ground rice. The percentage of adulteration in some cases was as high as 18 per cent.

One package of alleged pepper was found to be merely "pepper dust" (the sweepings from pepper warehouses), and ten others were plentifully mixed with pea, wheat and oat flour. Of eight samples of mustard examined, three were pure and five adulterated. The latter were mixed with flour, and colored with turmeric. The favorite adulteration in cloves seemed to be ground cocoanut shell and scorched meal, one of the samples being adulterated to the extent of fifty per cent.

Little or no real cinnamon is sold in Chicago, the substitute being "cassia bark," which has the appearance of cinnamon, though it is far from being the same thing. The store-keepers are not even content with practicing this deception, as several of the samples of so-called cinnamon tested by Prof. Long were found to contain quantities of cocoanut shells and cayenne pepper.

## SMUGGLED CHINESE.

The Facilities for Putting Mongolians Across the Northern Border.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It has been repeatedly claimed by people on the Pacific Coast that Chinese laborers in British Columbia were smuggled across the frontier in violation of the act of May 6, 1882, excluding Chinese immigrants from the United States, and at the request of Representatives Rosecrans and Berry, of California, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, Secretary Folger ordered a special agent to the frontier to inquire and make a report on the number, calling and location of the Chinese in British Columbia, and the possibility of their entering this country as charged. This report has just been received. It places the number of Chinese in British Columbia at 10,000. They are chiefly employed in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, at the fisheries and at the mines, about 6,000 coolies being engaged in railroad construction alone. The agent says it is possible, but not likely, that if the British Columbia Chinamen taxed their ingenuity, a landing by canoe or small sail boat could be effected on the sparsely settled islands dotting Puget sound, or in Washington Territory by crossing the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, but any such attempt to be successful, would require the co-operation of white people, which is not likely to be extended unless a radical change of sentiment takes place on the Chinese immigration question. A stranger seeking entrance by the islands would certainly be discovered, and before he could reach a settlement, or if the entrance was attempted by crossing the straits, a range of mountains extending along the north coast of Washington Territory would prove an insuperable barrier.

The facilities for land travel are confined to five trails, but these are all guarded by mounted custom officers except that leading from Fort Hope, B. C., to the Skagit mines in Washington Territory. The whites there are hostile to the Chinese, and would promptly notify the authorities. The contractors engaged in the construction of the Canadian Pacific assured the agent that their only losses of Chinese laborers are by death, none by desertion. The agent admits that a few adventurous stragglers may evade the customs officers, but he says no organized effort to cross the frontier is apprehended until the completion of the Canadian Pacific, and the men engaged thereon are compelled to seek work elsewhere. The road cannot be finished, however, until 1886 or 1887. The agent claims that having paid close attention to the opportunities and possibilities of infraction of the Chinese act since its passage, he can, without fear of truthful contradiction, aver that no Chinese from British Columbia have entered Washington Territory or Oregon without the production of proof of professional or mercantile avocation, or proof of previous residence in the United States, as required by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

To insure redoubled vigilance the agent recommends that the department issue special instructions to the commander of the revenue cutter Wolcott to exercise special vigilance in preventing the unauthorized entrance of Chinese by water. The present force of custom house officers he considers ample to deal with the Chinese by land.

## New York's Horse Show.

NEW YORK, June 20.—All the arrangements are now complete, so far as can be, for the holding of the first exhibition of the National Horse Show Association in October next. The obstacle which is at present in the way is the obtaining of the most desirable location for the show. The subject is engaging the best attention of the executive committee, who hope to speedily announce where the show will be held.

## THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

One of the Largest and Most Interesting Conventions Ever Held.

Candidates for Governor on Hand and Energetically Supporting the Efforts of Their Enthusiastic Friends—Hoadly and Ward in the Front.

COLUMBUS, June 20.—Every train brings large reinforcements for the convention. Last night the hotels were full, but more and more come to risk the chance of a cot, or sup or walking the streets all night.

The indications are that the convention will be the largest in the history of the party. The hotels were all filled before one third of the delegates had arrived. Hoadly is receiving his friends to-day in his room at the Neil, while Ward, Geddes and Denver are circulating through the crowd.

Hoadly is very confident of his nomination on the first ballot. His friends now in the city are claiming this beyond doubt. On the other hand there has been a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor of Ward, and Durbin, who was decidedly in the ascendency yesterday, seems to be holding the same position to-day. Hoadly's strength will all develop on the first ballot, and if he is not nominated, then there does not seem to be much doubt of his ultimate defeat.

Geddes told your correspondent this morning that his outlook was more encouraging than ever before. He will have considerable strength on the first ballot, which, if the proper time arrives, will be transferred to Ward, securing the latter's nomination on the second ballot. Denver is not much spoken of. The unexpected strength of Ward in the Cincinnati delegation is regarded as unfavorable to the Hoadly following.

Hoadly's nomination will give John H. Farley, of Cleveland, the second place. Otherwise John A. Shank, of Cincinnati, will secure it.

The leaders say the platform will be short; will not refer to the Scott Bill; will declare against all sumptuary legislation; demand a tariff for revenue so arranged as to provide equitable protection without encouraging monopolies, and will demand a constitutional amendment allowing judicial license.

Ward's friends are more confident than ever of his nomination, saying a divided delegation from Cincinnati will break Hoadly's solid support from Cleveland.

## THE DUDE'S QUEEN.

Lillian Russell's Mamma Defends the Eccentricities of Her Dashing Daughter.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Henderson, of the Standard Theater, who holds a contract with Lillian Russell, has taken such steps as will prevent her singing in England after September.

Several amusing facts have turned up relative to the departure of "Mr. and Mrs. Salomon and maid." It appears that Salomon paid for the passage with a check of a New York firm for \$130, which on presentation was marked "N. F." and returned. The Monarch line officials were alarmed and were on the point of calling for his arrest, but the following day the check was met.

Mrs. Cynthia Leonard has written a letter in which she says:

Miss Russell is not disposed to be dishonest. I think, however, she has come to the conclusion that honesty does not pay when she has dishonesty to contend with. She pawned her diamonds at Lindors for \$300 and paid "God-chaux" that amount in advance. Every attempt was made to blackmail her by men who claimed to be of great importance. Diamond frauds were undertaken, and almost every one who came to her seemed bent upon extracting money. She at last came to look upon the commercial world as a legalized swindle. After leaving home she was soon convinced by Salomon and Stephens that there was no money in paying debts and much in sailing for Europe, especially as she had to defray the expenses of the entire party over.

If Miss Russell had not been a great attraction at the Casino, McCaull would never have given her \$300 per week when he could fill the post for \$100. McCaull hires his people especially to make money out of them, and never treats any one of them with civility who will endure incivility from him. He seems to forget that his people are white. Most of the young men whom he calls "dudes," who frequent the Casino, are stockholders in the McCaull Opera Company in a small way, having paid in a few hundred dollars, the dividend returned being an introduction to the women on the stage and a promise to make them solid with the same. Consequently those whom he can not manage easily he pronounces fractious and unmanageable. Miss Russell's popularity did not depend upon the young or old men of New York. She had as many admirers among women as men, and while she was ill last winter many of the baskets of fruit, flowers, and wine came from ladies—some of the finest ladies in the city. Her popularity came of real merit, and before she ever came to New York she sang classic and operatic music that called forth criticisms in the Chicago papers that would have been flattering to a prima donna in grand opera. I am not surprised, however, that she is underrated now as she has done herself the injustice to sing nothing but Salomon's trashy music since her return to the stage, particularly in concert, where she should have rendered her best efforts

to the public. She will probably see her mistake soon.

Had Miss Russell paid her creditors now, Salomon and Stephens could not have gone to Europe. However I think she will become wiser soon, and probably return to fill her engagements with Henderson and pay her bills and costumes. When she sees fit to sing the class of music adapted to the pure quality of her voice the public will be again ready to acknowledge her merit.

## AN ELECTRIC BRAKE

Which Can Be Applied to Freight Trains.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Chicago Railway Exposition is proving of incalculable advantage to the railroads of the country. The number of new and useful inventions exhibited has been simply astonishing. From 12,000 to 15,000 visitors have attended daily. Notwithstanding all this the press of Chicago has acted in a very strange manner toward exhibitors who have expended time and money preparing for this exposition. Not a line has been published except that which has been paid for at high rates. This is in striking contrast with the enterprise of Cincinnati and Louisville newspapers. When expositions have been held in those cities the newspapers have vied with each other in giving full reports of meritorious inventions.

There is no lack of material for this kind of work at Chicago. Take, for instance, simply the west wing of the Annex Building, where the Westinghouse Signal Switch System, controlled by electricity, finds a strong competitor in the American Pneumatic System of Boston. Here, too, among other things of great value, is to be found an invention which has developed an entirely new and practical use for electricity—the Waldner Electric Brake for railway cars, either passenger or freight. A train, one-fourth size cars, is daily run with a small locomotive, on a track 200 feet long, and the brakes applied by electricity. It is the invention of A. L. Duwelius, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a continuous brake system under the control of the engineer on the locomotive, and operated by him exactly as the air-brake now is, the electric current, generated by a dynamo machine on the locomotive, being sent along wires stretched the whole length of the train, with proper couplings, instead of forcing compressed air through tubes. The apparent advantages are, no danger of leakage, a more uniform application, every brake-shoe throughout the train feeling the influence of power at the same instant of time, and also, since a current of electricity can be carried as far as a wire can be stretched, that any length freight trains can be controlled by the engineer. In passenger cars the stop is automatic, in case of separation of the parts of the train. In freight cars there is a storage cell placed in the caboose, which enables the conductor to handle the train from the rear, in case of necessity.

Should there be a separation of the cars of a freight train a bell rings in the locomotive to notify the engineer, and one for the conductor in the caboose. Not one line has appeared in any Chicago newspaper about this wonderful invention, except in the Railway Review, and yet this part of the Exposition building is literally jammed with interested examiners whenever the train is put in operation.

## Important and Probably True.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A reporter on the Washington Republican has had a spicy interview with Postmaster General Gresham.

"General Gresham, I am told that from two to three-tenths of the newspapers mailed by private citizens never reach their destination. How do you account for it?" said the correspondent to the Postmaster General.

"You surprise me by the statement. As you have interviewed me several times since I came to Washington, let me interview you. How do you get your information about newspapers?"

"From talking to a great many people, and from personal experience. In my business I am necessarily compelled to send off quite a number of newspapers. I know that at least one-third of them never reach the parties to whom they are mailed."

"Well, what do you think is the reason?"

"I attribute the failure to the gross carelessness of the postoffice officials. A newspaper in their mind is a very small thing, and it is handled accordingly. If the address is in the least unintelligent, no effort is made to decipher it, and it is tossed on the floor, and if the wrapper happens to be torn it shares the same fate. Then I believe that as a general rule postmasters and clerks have no conscientious scruples in tearing open and reading any paper they please that passes through their hands."

## Queen Victoria's Health.

LONDON, June 20.—This week's Truth prints the following in regard to the condition of the Queen: The Queen, for two months, has been in a state of mild melancholia, which, in the course of time, if not relieved, will probably become very difficult to treat. Her condition has naturally caused great anxiety because of the tendencies of her family. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice will, in the autumn, go to the vicinity of Florence, Italy, where they will remain two months.

## Folger's Life Threatened.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Star says it has learned that George Albert Mason, recently released from the Albany Penitentiary, has threatened to assassinate Secretary Folger, on the ground that the Treasury Department refused to grant a claim for damages for false imprisonment. The threats have reached the ears of the Secretary, and as the report comes from a reliable source, grave fears are entertained that Mason may carry out his intention, as he is known to be a very dangerous man.

## CONDENSED NEWS.

A POSTOFFICE has been established at Jagger, Hardin county, Ohio.

THE postoffice at Mayhill, Wells county, Ind., has been abolished.

GLANDERS is reported to prevail to some extent among horses in Macan and Platt counties, Illinois.

YOUNG cattle in large numbers are being shipped from Iowa to Montana, as the nucleus for great herds.

COLONEL BIDDLE has arrived at Tucson with five Mexican women rescued from the Apaches by General Crook.

THE old Pacific roads have decided to make a reduction of one day in the time consumed between Omaha and San Francisco.

PEOPLE boating on Findlay's lake, in the western corner of New York, report seeing a sonly serpent with a body as large as that of an average man.

GOVERNOR BUTLER has accepted an invitation from the President and fellows of Harvard College to be present at commencement exercises.

AT Bay St. Louis, La., Philip Baudouin and M. Odum, while standing under the shade of a small pine tree disputing over a small account, were killed by lightning.

MANNING J. LOGAN, a son of Senator Logan, has been appointed by the President a cadet at large to the West Point Military Academy.

JAMES G. RANDALL has resigned as Assistant Superintendent of the Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, on account of trouble with Superintendent Douglass.

THE chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the State Convention at Harrisburg on August 1.

THE widow of Senator Morton is at Richmond, Indiana, after residing a year in England, and spending two years with the family of General Lew Wallace at Constantinople.

THE watch and chain of Judge McComas have been recovered from the renegade Indians in Arizona, and there is a fair prospect that the stolen boy will soon be brought in.

A LOADED revolver, with seven chambers, was received at the Dead-letter Office. It was mailed at Havana, Ill., and is the only instance of such an article being placed in the mails.

A WOMAN calling herself Madam Carlyle has absconded from Montreal, leaving considerable debts. She came from New York and opened a grand polytechnic institute for ladies.

AT Cleveland, Eddie Ryder, aged fourteen, while in bathing in the Cuyahoga river, began to struggle, and his brother Charles H., age twenty-nine, jumped in to assist him and both drowned.

WONG CHING FOO, editor of the Chinese American, is in jail on a charge of libel, brought against him by Chao Pau Tih. The plaintiff was returned to in Foo's paper as a criminal and thief, and wants \$25,000 damages.

CAPTAIN COOPER, of the steamer Tropic, just from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says the Haytian Government made an attack on Miragoane from the sea and were repulsed with a loss of two vessels and many men. The rebels have captured Jacinet and have possession of nearly all the western coast.

H. CLAY SALLER, hailing from No. 147 State street, Chicago, has victimized several people in Wilmington, N. J., by borrowing money and giving in exchange drafts on Western banks, which are coming back dishonored. He has left, it is supposed, for Philadelphia or New York.

AT Albany, N. Y., the steamboat express train, owing to a misplaced switch, ran into a siding and struck a box car under which John Wallace, a master mechanic, and William Hayner, the yardmaster of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, were repairing the track. The two men were killed and the engine wrecked.

FREDERICK LAYTON, a pork packer of wealth, has determined to build an art gallery at a cost of \$100,000, and present it to the city of Milwaukee. There will be no conditions attached to the gift. Mr. Layton has left for Europe, with Alexander Mitchell, to study the management and architecture of foreign art buildings.

DEPARTMENT clerks are reported to be raising a fund to prevent the renomination of Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, because he was the originator of the clause in the last Appropriation bill which requires them to work until four o'clock, instead of closing at three, as formerly during the warm season.

MARTIN BROPHY, a farmer from New Haven, Mich., was beaten to death at West Owosso, by Jack Phelps or Phillips and Arthur Steinhoff, two individuals who had been on a heavy carouse. Meeting Brophy on the street they struck him, and then chased him. Owing to the hour Brophy was unable to find protection, and was overtaken and beaten insensible, dying soon after the ruffians left him.

## Normal College Examinations.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Ten hundred and fifteen girls were examined for admission to the Normal College this year. Nine hundred and sixty-four passed the examination successfully. This is 95 per cent. nearly, and a very large and unusual percentage. President Hunter thinks it shows that the course of study at the schools is not too rigorous.

## Hocker Monument.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—This afternoon the foundation for the monument to Hocker, in Washington Park, was laid. The unveiling on Tuesday will be conducted with great ceremony. Albert Springer will present the monument to the city and Mayor Stephens will reply.